

# Covenant of Redemption (CT05)

## Objectives

1. Understand the relationship between the covenants of “redemption” and “grace”
2. Understand what the Bible says about the “eternal agreement” between the Father and the Son
3. Understand how this agreement has played out in history, and what it means for us

## What’s In a Name?

- Relationship: the "covenant of redemption" is the \_\_\_\_\_ perspective of the covenant of grace
- Also called “the council of \_\_\_\_\_”
- Why is it called "a covenant"?
  - a. Involves an agreement between two parties
  - b. The elements of a covenant can be found
  - c. The relationship between this and the "covenant of grace”
- *Suggestion: Don't be too troubled by the use of the word “covenant.”*

*“**The covenant of redemption** is intimately concerned with God’s eternal plan. It is called a “covenant” inasmuch as the plan involves two or more parties. This is not a covenant between God and humans. It is a covenant among the persons of the Godhead, specifically between the Father and the Son.... The covenant of redemption is a corollary to the doctrine of the Trinity. Like the word trinity, the Bible nowhere explicitly mentions it. The word trinity does not appear in the Bible, but the concept of the Trinity is affirmed throughout Scripture. Likewise, the phrase “covenant of redemption” does not occur explicitly in Scripture but the concept is heralded throughout.”*

**R.C. Sproul** (Article: "What is the Covenant of Redemption")

## Glimpses in Scripture

### 1. PARTIES

- a. God the Father (Titus 1:1-2)
- b. God the Son (Ephesians 1:3-5; 3:8-12; 2 Tim 1:8-10)

- c. Relationship: the Father \_\_\_\_\_ the Son (John 5:36; 6:38)
  - i. (Purpose? John 3:16; 6:39-40)
  - ii. (Who else? John 17:18-19)
  - iii. (Why is it necessary? Romans 8:3)

## 2. OBLIGATION / CONDITION

- a. Son humbles Himself in submission to His Father
  - i. Assumes human nature (Gal 4:4-5; Heb 2:10, 14-15; 4:15)
  - ii. Christ willingly takes on a mission of \_\_\_\_\_ by the decree of the Father (Philippians 2:5-8)
  - iii. He set aside his \_\_\_\_\_ and was subjected to humiliation and suffering (John 17:1-5)
- b. Son perfectly obeys the Law of God (John 4:34; 5:30; 6:38; Psalm 40:8)
- c. Son makes atonement for sin (2 Corinthians 5:21; Ephesians 5:2; John 10:11)
- d. Authority is granted to the Son by the Father (John 5:27, 30)

## 3. REWARD / PROMISE

- a. Give the Son a people
  - i. chosen (Ephesians 1:3)
  - ii. kept safe (John 6:37-39, 44-45)
- b. Assist the Son in the work of atonement  
(Isaiah 42:4-6; 50:5-9; Psalm 16:10-11)
- c. Exalt the Son
  - i. (What will He receive? Acts 2:33-36)
  - ii. (His rule? Psalm 2:7-8; Zechariah 9:10)
  - iii. (Response? Romans 14:11; Philippians 2:9-11)
  - iv. (Restoration to what? John 17:4-5)
  - v. (Who also is exalted? John 17:23-24)

*“I am the Lord; I have called you in righteousness; I will take you by the hand and keep you; I will give you as a covenant for the people, a light for the nations.” (Isaiah 42:6)*

## Meaning for God’s People?

1. Who are these promises directed to? Who receives the blessings?
2. Along with the Son, who also is exalted (John 17:23-24)?
3. The Father gave \_\_\_\_\_ over all things to the Son (Ephesians 1:19-23).
  - a. What does that mean for the church?
  - b. How is this related to the Great Commission (Matt 28:18-20)?
- d. The Son went willingly - not coerced by the Father (John 10:15, 18). Meaning for us?